JAN 25 1962

The People's Korea

No. 49 WEDNESDAY JANUARY 17, 1962 (1961年8月22日第三種郵便物認可) ★ Price 15 yen (5 cents)

CLOSED SHELF

U.S. Imperialism Tries Hard to Key Up Tensions in S.Korea

The U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of aggression and war, are working actively from the outset of the new year to increase tensions and step up new war preparations in South Korea.

According to a news agency Hapdong Tongshin in Seoul, the U.S. imperialists are going to conduct a "landing exercise" in the sea off Joomoonjin in Kangwon Province of South Korea, for ten odd days starting from January 12, mobilizing their marine corps stationed in South Korea.

The South Korean news agency reported that the U.S. imperialists were scheming to stage manoeuvers "under field warfare conditions" for four days from January 15 by mobilizing the first U.S. army corps in South Korea. They also have a plan to hold a large-scale "mobile field exercise" from early February.

This is not all. They are busily reinforcing the South Korean puppet army, while letting the Pak Chung Hi clique to raise an outcry over the so-called "communist menace."

They are going to form the "native reserve army" for drawing a large number of South Korean youths into the puppet army while stepping up regular conscription and they are all out to "modernize" the equipment of the puppet army through the introduction of combat materials from the United States.

The frenzy of the U.S. imperialists discloses once more the inherent nature of the imperialists who resort to every possible means for extending their remaining days.

Though the U.S. imperialists are bent on maintaining the colonial rule in South Korea, clinging to the unheard-of bestial military fascist rule, this will serve only to throw them into an unsurmountable catastrophe.

The U.S. imperialists are stepping up their plot to bring together the Japanese militarists and South Korean military rogues to cope with the situation through the Japanese militarists' help and they leave no stone unturned in keying up tensions and reinforcing the military forces in an attempt to bring pressure to bear upon the discontnted South Korean people.

Today, the desperate frenzy of the U.S. imperialists is not confined to South Korea.

They are perpetrating vicious criminal acts in Laos, South Vietnam, Taiwan and everywhere in the Far East and Asia in order to prop up their colonial ruling systems faced with total bankruptcy. And they are engulfed in a malicious mud-slinging campaign against the socialist camp.

Editorial

We Demand Immediate Discontinuation of Resumed "South Korea-Japan Talks"

Warmongers in the White House recently said that the "South Korea-Japan Talks" are the most urgent problem in Asia, which should be brought to a successful conclusion within this year, according to a recent dispatch from Washington. This statement is a clear demonstration of the criminal plot of U.S. imperialism to get Japanese imperialism allied with the South Korean Pak Chung Hi clique.

Last June, when U.S. President Kennedy and Japanese Premier Ikeda had closed-door talks in Washington, they discussed the "normalization of relations between South Korea and Japan" as a problem of "prime importance" and agreed that "friendship and cooperation" between South Korea and Japan is urgently required."

The Japanese militarists, encouraged by the Kennedy-Ikeda conference, demand strongly that Japan extend assistance to South Korea to develop it into a "powerful bulwark against communism." They are already carrying out their plot to plunder South Korea again.

After dispatching Secretary of State Dean Rusk and warmongers to South Korea, the U.S. imperialists called Pak Chung Hi to the White House in the middle of last November and urged him to settle as early as possible the "South Korea-Japan Talks."

Why do the U.S. imperialists insist so earnestly on the early settlement in the "South Korea-Japan Talks"? The reason is clear to everyone: They are plotting to get the talks successfully concluded and the Japanese militarists allied with the South Korean military fascists, in order to turn South Korea and Japan into outposts for their new aggressive war and to spawn up an aggressive "NEATO" military alliance.

These vicious intrigues by the U.S. imperialists run counter to the interests of the Korean people and threaten seriously the peace of Asia and of the world. Therefore, Japanese people and sensible peoples the world over, not to speak of the Korean people, are strongly opposing the talks.

The Korean people will declare as null and void any agreement even if such an agreement is reached in the "South Korea-Japan Talks."

The Pak Chung Hi clique, conducting negotiations with the Japanese government through its "delegation," are national traitors and murderers who are not qualified at all to represent the Korean people.

To discuss with these traitors the important problem affecting the national interests of the Korean people is an illegitimate and nosensical act as well as an open challenge to the Korean people.

If the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists, vainly seeking to realize their illusory dreams, do not give up their vicious plot, they will surely suffer a shameful defeat owing to vigorous denunciation by the Korean people and strong opposition at home and abroad.

The Korean citizens in Japan, together with their compatriots in their fatherland, will never fail to smash the "South Korea-Japan Talks," force the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea and to overthrow the Pak Chung Hi clique.

Joining Up the Chain
Cartoon by Pi Ke-Kuan
(Reproduced from "Peking Review")

The "anti-communist" din and military manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea are part of their feverish activities in the Far East and Asia. But, no matter what adventurous method the U.S. imperialists may employ, they cannot save their colonial rule in South Korea.

It will only bring to daylight their true colour as heinous aggressors and will only hasten their self-ruin.

Party & Gov't Leaders Exchange New Year's Greetings With Their Counterparts of Fraternal Countries

PYONGYANG, Jan. 3 (KCNA)–Premier Kim Il Sung and President Choi Yong Kun of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly exchanged New Year's greetings with their counterparts of the following fraternal countries:

German Democratic Republic; Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; Bulgarian People's Republic; Rumanian People's Republic; Mongolian People's Republic; Vietnamese Democratic Republic; Albanian People's Republic; Polish People's Republic.

New Year's Greetings With Gov't Leaders of Other Foreign Countries

PYONGYANG, Jan. 3–10 (KCNA)–On the occasion of the New Year, Premier Kim Il Sung and President Choi Yong Kun exchanged New Year's messages with government leaders of the following foreign countries:

Messages: between Premier Kim Il Sung and Cypriot President Archbishop Makarios;
〃 between Premier Kim Il Sung and Algerian Prime Minister Ben Youssef Ben Khedda;
〃 between Premier Kim Il Sung and Guinean President Sekou Toure;
〃 between Premier Kim Il Sung and Ghanaian President Kwame Nkrumah;
〃 between Premier Kim Il Sung and U.A.R. President G. Abdel Nasser;
〃 between Premier Kim Il Sung and Iraqi Prime Minister Abdel Karim Kassem;
〃 between Premier Kim Il Sung and Ceylonese Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike;
〃 between President Choi Yong Kun and Cambodian Head of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk;
〃 between President Choi Yong Kun and Moroccan King Moulay Hassan;
〃 between President Choi Yong Kun and President Mohemmed Nejeeb ErRebeie of Sovereignty Council of Republic of Iraq

☆*New year's Message From Premier Kim Il Sung to Algerian Prime Minister Ben Youssef Ben Khedda, reads:*

Ushering in the New Year, I address my felicitations to Your Excellency, Prime Minister, and to the Algerian people.

In the New Year, I wish you good health and the Algerian people brilliant victory in the heroic armed struggle for winning the national independence against French imperialism.

☆*Message From Algerian Prime Minister to Premier Kim Il Sung, reads:*

On the occasion of the New Year, I have the honour to present Your Excellency as well as your Government and people my best wishes. I hope 1962 may be the year of triumph of the peoples who aspire after liberty and independence and the year of the victory in the struggle against imperialism.

May the New Year see the establishment and consolidation of durable peace in the world for the progress of humanity.

☆*Message From Premier Kim Il Sung to Ghanaian President Kwame Nkrumah, reads:*

Ushering in the New Year, I extend congratulations to Your Excellency Mr. President and the Ghanaian people. Believing that in the New Year friendly relations between our two countries will be further developed, I wish the Ghanaian people and you happiness.

☆*Ghanaian President's Message to Premier Kim Il Sung, reads:*

On the occasion of the New Year, I wish Your Excellency Mr. Premier, your Government and people happiness, prosperity and success in the future work.

☆*Telegram From President Choi Yong Kun to Cambodian Head of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk, reads:*

Believing that the friendly relations between our two counries will expand and develop, I wish Your Highness and the Cambodian people fresh success in the lofty work for defending the national independence and peace, against the provocative machinations of the U.S. imperialists and their followers and wish Your Highness good health.

☆*Telegram From Prince Norodom Sihanouk to President Choi Yong Kun, reads:*

I was deeply moved by your New Year's message and express warm thanks of myself and the Cambodian people to Your Excellency and the Korean people. Availing myself of this opportunity, I also fervently wish you good health and happiness and your people happiness.

☆*Telegram From Premier Kim Il Sung to Ceylonese Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike, reads:*

Greeting the New Year, I extend good wishes to Your Excellency, Mrs. Prime Minister and the Ceylonese people.

Firmly believing that the friendly relations between our two countries will further develop in the New Year, I wish the Ceylonese people happiness and Your Excellency good health.

☆*Telegram From Ceylonese Prime Minister to Premier Kim Il Sung, reads:*

I thank you for your kind message of greetings. On behalf of the Government and people of Ceylon and on my own behalf I send you cordial greetings and good wishes for the peace and prosperity of your country in the New Year.

Workers Rise to Occupy Six Heights; Targets for First Work Days Hit

Ushering in the New Year, the workers in North Korea rose up in the struggle for scaling the six heights–5 million tons for grain, 250 million meters for textile, 800,000 tons for marine products, houses for 200,000 families, 1.2 million tons for steel and 15 million tons for coal. To occupy the six heights plays an important role in accomplishing successfully the Seven-Year Plan. Workers have already gained various resuls in these six sections.

Workers of the youth spinning shop of the Pyongyang Textile Combine who honoured their first day target. (Telegraphed)

Iron and Steel

The workers of the Whanghai Iron Works have succeeded in shortening the steel-making time by about one hour, compared with last year's average and in increasing its steel and pig iron output by 8 and 78 per cent, respectively compared with the daily average output in December 1961.

Meanwhile, the workers of the Kangsun Steel Plant produced, on Jan. 3, 330 more tons of steel plates than the average daily production target during this year. They are planning to turn out this year 20,000 tons of steel more than planned by the government.

Agriculture

The Hooreung Agricultural Cooperative, one of the ten cooperatives in Kaesong area, which are planning to harvest 6-7 tons of rice per hectare, has already secured enough compost to enable the famers to use 65 tons per hectare.

Meanwhile, farm implement factories in Jagang Province are stepping up mass production of nine kinds of farm implements suited for use in the locality in order to supply the farmers with sufficient machines before the spring ploughing season begins.

The agricultural cooperatives in South Whanghai Province have already readjusted most of their farm implements, along with the line of combining large-scale mechanization with medium-and small-scale mechnisation.

Land improvement work and seed selection for increased crops are in high gear.

Coal

At the Joyang Coal Mines, which will be expanded in scale to produce one million tons of coal this year, the first-shift teams on Jan. 3 overfulfiled their production quotas by 56 per cent.

Textile

The first-shift workers at the Pyongyang Textile Combine, who have launched a vigorous production drive to contribute more to the battle to attain the target of 250 million metres of textiles set for this year, overfulfilled their quotas on the first work day(January 3) by 18 per cent in fabric and 34.2 per cent in yarn production.

Meanwhile, the workers of the Shinuiju Textile Mill overfulfilled by 25 per cent their target for their first work day.

Housing Construction

The members of the Housing Construction Trust in Pyongyang are resolved to build this year houses for 3,400 households, or three times the number of houses built by the trust last year.

Meanwhile, the construction of the biggest science library in Korea is well under way.

The stack-rooms in the seven-story building will store 2 million volumes and the reading rooms in the three-story building will accomodate 1,200 persons.

The total floor space of the library is to reach 16,000 square meters.

Fishing

Fishermen of the Kimchaik Fishing Cooperative are daily hauling in 500-600 tons of fish, overfulfilling their daily target.

Fishermen of the Junjin Fishing Cooperative overfulfilled by 40 per cent their assignments for the first work-day.

Friendship, Cooperation, Solidarity

Premier Kim Il Sung Sends Congratulatory Cable to West Samoan Leaders

☆ PYONGYANG, Jan. 6—Premier Kim Il Sung and Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, sent on Jan. 5 a congratulatory cable to Tupua Tamasese Meaole and Malietoa Tanumafili the Second, heads of West Samoa, and Premier Fiame Mataafa Faumuina Mulinuu the Second on the occasion of its independence.

In the cable, the premier and the president, congratulating the leaders of West Samoa on the independence of their country, wished the people of West Semoa new success in their struggle against colonialism and for consolidating national independence.

Commodity Exchange Protocol Signed Between Korea and China

☆ PYONGYANG, Jan. 8 —A protocol on commodity exchange for 1962 was signed here today between the trade delegation of the DPRK Government and its Chinese counterpart.

Under the protocol, Korea is to ship to China iron ore, anthracite, tractors, automobiles, machine tools and other machines, various tools, magnesia clinker, electrodes, carbide, chemicals, silk fabrics, fruits and marine products. China, in return, is to supply Korea with coal, sulphur, ores, mercury, tin, special steel, various kinds of machines, raw rubber, cotton yarn, tyres, specialty products and other commodities.

Trade Agreement Signed Between Korea and Bulgaria

☆ SOFIA, Jan. 8–Trade talks were held recently in Sofia between the trade delegation of the DPRK Government and the Bulgarian Government, according to a dispatch from the Bulgarian capital.

After the talks, a trade agreement for the period between 1962 and 1965 and a protocol on commodity exchange and payment for 1962 were signed on Jan. 5.

Under the trade agreement, Korea will supply Bulgaria with machinery, special steel, graphite, electrodes, light industry products, consumer goods and other commodities. Bulgaria will ship to Korea machinery, chemicals and medicines, non-ferrous metals, leaf-tobacco, light industry goods, consumer goods and other commodities.

Rare Animals Arrive From Germany

☆ PYONGYANG, Jan. 4—Rare animals of 16 kinds recently arrived in Korea from the German Democratic Republic, according to the economic and cultural agreement signed between Korea and Germany. Included among the African animals were the first to be seen in Korea. Later, they were sent to the Pyongyang Zoo.

Brilliant Prospect of Seven-Year Plan (1961-1967)

—Education of National and Technical Cadres—

The Seven-Year Plan for National Economic Development, one of the basic tasks for the all-embracing technical reconstruction of the national economy, set forth the task of training technicians and specialists more, faster and better, by mobilizing all possibilities and conditions, so as to meet the realistic and prospective requirements for technical cadres.

Some 176,000 engineers and specialists and over 460,000 technicians and secondary specialists will be newly trained in the Seven-Year plan period in accordance with the line of increasing the number of engineers and specialists to 230,000 and that of technicians and secondary specialists to 600,000 by 1970.

The number of engineers, technicians and specialists per 1,000 workers will grow from 43 at present to 108 by the end of 1967.

In the plan period, the number of technical cadres will increase ten times in the domain of industry and 7.3 times in the field of rural economy. The number of specialists in economic field will show a growth of 8.2 times and that of doctors 4.4 times.

It is expected that in the plan period the higher educational institutions and higher technical schools will be largely expanded for a radical growth of the ranks of technical cadres.

Under the Seven-Year Plan, the higher educational institutions will grow in number to 128 and the students to 227,000. Last year, the number of the higher educational institutions has already grown to 92 and that of their students to 177,000.

Higher technical schools will also grow in number and their students will increase by 24.7 times.

In training technical personnel, the Party will adhere fast to the line of developing the higher educational system under which the students study while working, alongside the higher educational system under which the students study only.

A greater number of fine technical personnel with rich theory and high practical skill will be trained among the workers through the marked increase of factory colleges, the advantage of which has been substantiated through practice in our country.

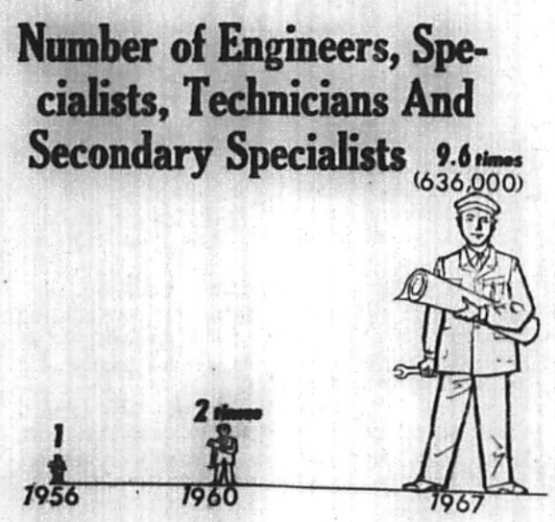
Evening classes will be expanded in the universities and colleges and in higher technical schools and correspondence courses will also be actively developed.

The nine-year compulsory technical education system will be enforced in full scale. This means that the younger generations of the Republic will be trained as harmoniously developed socialist constructors with the knowledge of modern science and technology.

Institutions of higher learning and scientific research organs will expand the post-graduate courses and doctoral institutes for training scientific and educational personnel who are needed in large numbers and, towards the end of the plan period, the ranks of doctors, professors and holders of other academic degrees will grow 12 times as against 1960.

In strengthening the training of scientific personnel, keen attention will be paid to fortifying the material and technical basis. In the domain of higher education alone new buildings with a floor space of more than 1,300,000 square metres will be erected in the plan period.

This includes the expansion projects of the Kim Il Sung University. A huge amount of educational funds will be allotted for up-to-date experimental establishments.



Korean and Japanese Peoples Struggle Against "Talks"

The so-called South Korea-Japan "normalization" talks are scheduled to be reopened on Jan. 16 in Tokyo between the South Korean military junta and the Ikeda Government, following a yearend and New Year recess.

Speaking at a press conference held early in January of this year, Pai Ui Hwan, South Korea's chief negotiator in the talks, said that "the talks have entered the stage where the main issues on the agenda for the talks should be settled through political talks."

Pai added, "From this point of view, it is desirable that some influential person of the Japanese political circles, such as Nobusuke Kishi or Mitsujiro Ishii, visit Seoul and hold a high-level political talks with our leaders so that the South Korea-Japan Talks may be brought to an earliest successful conclusion."

In the meantime, according to press reports, the South Korean military regime has repeatedly demanded that the Japanese Government accept South Korea's 'property claims' to Japan, insisting that the amount Japan should pay to the former in connection with the claims amounts to some 800–1,200 million dollars.

As for Japan, Prime Minister Hayato Ikeda and Foreign Minister Zentaro Kosaka said on various occasions that the question of normalizing diplomatic relations between Japan and the "Republic of Korea" should be solved through political negotiations, for which conditions were ripe (Mainichi Shinbun).

Thus, Ikeda recently has instructed the Foreign Office and the Finance Ministry to estimate Japan's payments to the "Republic of Korea."

Meanwhile, the moves on the part of the both countries for bringing the talks successfully to an early agreement has rapidly been active since last summer.

This is particularly so after President J. F. Kennedy summoned Ikeda and Pak Jung Hi, strongman of the junta's supreme council, separately to Washington, where he conferred with them, on the question of normalizing diplomatic relations between South Korea and Japan, stressing that the solution of that question was extremely important.

He also stressed the "urgent" necessity of establishing friendly and cooperative relations between South Korea and Japan.

The White House authorities recently said openly that the U.S. regarded the normalization talks between the two countries as one of the most important questions to be solved urgently in Asia, expressing hopes that it would be solved within this year (1961) at the latest.

All these statements show clearly that the chief prompters of the talks, who are pulling strings behind the screen, are the U.S. imperialists.

Again, these statements indicate uncontrollable impatience with which the U.S. imperialists are making desperate efforts to bring South Korea closer to Japan, militarily, within the frame of a "Northeast military alliance," because of the daily growing anti-American sentiment and struggle in the Far East, particularly in Laos, South Vietnam and in South Korea.

Under these circumstances, the U.S. imperialists are eagerly persuading the South Korean junta and the Japanese Government to reach agreement on questions pending between the both countries, in the expectation that a successful conclusion of the normalization talks is sure to enable them to push ahead more effectively its aggressive policy in the Far East.

There is another reason why the South Korean military fascists are hastening to bring the talks to an earliest successful agreement.

As is well known, the South Korean military regime announced the start of its "Five-Year Economic Plan" in 1962. The regime boasted that if realized, the plan could elevate remarkably the people's living standards, which are under a bare sustenance level at present. However, in all probability this plan will not be carried out successfully, if the junta fails to introduce foreign capital into the country.

The South Korean military ruling groups consider that a budget amounting to 2,500 million dollars is essential for its successful execution, and hope to secure nearly half of the sum (1,400 million dollars) from the U.S. and other countries.

Thus, they are eagerly looking to Japanese capitalists for capital investment in South Korea, hoping that over 40 per cent of the amount will be supplied by them. From this point of view, to bring as soon as possible the talks to a successful conclusion is a prerequisite for the start-up of the economic plan.

It is not without reason that the South Korean military regime has frequently dispatched its missions to Tokyo with the objective of inducting Japanese monopoly capital into South Korea, while, at the same time, demanding the payment of the 'property claims'.

The Japanese Government in its turn is utilizing this opportunity to invade again South Korea economically, while helping the U.S. imperialists to bolster the shaky South Korean military regime.

Japan's economic aggression against South Korea has already reached the following stage:

The acquisition by Japan of the right to bring South Korea's tungsten into Japan through construction of an ore processing mill in South Korea, the conclusion of technical assistance tie-up contracts between Japan's motor-car capital and South Korean enterprises, and the plan of Japanese monopolies to develop the eastern coastal areas of South Korea.

Under these circumstances, movements against the talks are daily growing among both the Korean and the Japanese people, because they know clearly that the aim of the talks is diametrically opposed to the national interests of the both countries and that a successful agreement of the talks will pose not only a serious obstacle to the earliest peaceful unification of Korea but also a great threat to the peace and security of the Far East as well as of the world.

The fact that, in the teeth of the fear of suppression, Hankuk Ilbo, a South Korean daily, recently pointed out in its editorial the "traitorous nature of the talks," speaks eloquently how vigorous the South Korean people's opposition to the talks is.

Here in Japan, too, the Yomiuri, an influential daily, commenting on the normalization talks, said that "this problem will prove fatal to the Ikeda Cabinet, if it fails in dealing with the problem properly."

The Japan Communist and Socialiast Parties and some 10 other organizations in Japan have decided that the struggle against the talks is one of the most important goals of their struggle to be conducted during this year, and are calling on the Japanese people to rise in the struggle against the talks.

The Korean people have declared that they will regard as null and void any agreement and decision that may come out of the talks.

"Political talks" is our old favourate means to solve questions.....

Trade Between Koreans in Japan and Their Fatherland Opened

The Koshomaru in Osaka port is taking in cargoes which Korean citizens in Japan produced to send to thir fatheland

The Kosho Maru, the first ship to send goods from Korean citizens in Japan to the DPRK arrived safely in the Chongjin port on Dec. 30. The ship had left Osaka on Dec. 26 last.

This opening of the trade between Korean citizens and their fatherland is an event as important to them as the repatriation of their compatriots to the fatherland.

It was last June that the slogan "Let's open trade with our fatherland!" developed into a mass action stage and that some 1,500 Korean merchants and enterprisers in Japan gathered in Niigata for the "Rally of Korean Citizens in Japan for Opening Trade With Fatherland."

With this rally as the signal, the movement for opening trade with the DPRK rapidly mounted among Korean citizens throughout Japan.

In July, "rallies for trade with fatherland" were held in Tokyo, Osaka and five other big cities. Later in August, "Tokai Trading Company," capitalized at 500 millon yen, was established.

Within only four months after the company was founded, goods, valued at 150 million yen, were shipped to the DPRK by the company.

Until then, the trade between DPRK and Japan had been conducted indirectly via Hongkong or Talien.

The DPRK Government has been consistently demanding that trade between Korea and Japan be conducted directly between the two countries.

The Japanese Government, however, has imposed unreasonable limitations on the trade with the DPRK such as the compulsory barter system, ban on free travel between Japan and DPRK, settlement of accounts through a third nation.

These limitations are not yet removed.

Korean citizens in Japan are very happy that they have succeeded in shipping to their fatherland the goods produced at their own factories. They are now more than ever determined to join forces with Japanese people in demanding that the Japanese Government remove the unjustifiable limitations and conditions still imposed on trade between the DPRK and Japan.

South Korean Fascist Out To Drive More People To Forced Labour

PYONGYANG, Jan. 13 (KCNA)–The PaK Jung Hi's regime proclaimed the "Regulations On Report For Service To the National Construction Corps," according to press reports from South Korea. In the regulations, the military regime decided to enlist South Korean people above the age of 28 in the national construction corps compulsorily and those 20 under the name of "volunteers."

To effect their plan, the military rulers have already drawn up the "Law On The Formation Of National Construction Corps" and "Enforcement Ordinance."

South Korea's New Budget Released

The South Korean military regime on Dec. 7 released a draft of its fiscal 1962 budget, which was submitted to the U.S. imperialists for approval, according to reports from Seoul.

The scale of the draft budget compiled by the military regime, reaches 699,600 million hwan, which is 39 per cent larger than the original budget drafted by the now defunct Chang Myun regime for the current fiscal year.

The draft budget earmarks an overwhelmingly larger part of the total for military and police spending.

First, direct military spending, one of the main items of expenditures, allocated in the draft budget, represents an increase of 59,200 million hwan over the amount for the current fiscal year.

Added to this provisions made in the budget for further strengthening the machinery of fascist domination,–such as indirect military spending, intelligence, prosecution and police expenditures–, military and police spendings account for 70-80 per cent of the total budget.

There is practically no increase in the percentage of the so-called "Government investments and loans" in the total budget over that for the current fiscal year. This is in spite of the statements that the scale of "Government investments and loans" would be drastically increased in next year's budget.

Most of the "investment and loans" are scheduled to be made for the expansion of military installations and for the excavation of strategic mineral ores, or in industries directly related to military demand, with only nominal amounts left for ordinary medium and small enterprises, agriculture and for social and cultural purposes.

South Korea's Hankuk Ilbo said that in the draft budget compiled by the military authorities for next fiscal year, military expenditures are maintained on a level higher than in the current fiscal year's budget, whereas very small amounts are earmarked for "Government investments and loans" to promote the economic and industrial development of the country. This is also with spendings for education, social undertaking, insurance and public welfare, –spendings that are directly related to national life.

Construction of New Building Starts:

—Kim Il Sung University—

The construction of a new building with a total floor space of 35,000 centiares started on Jan. 3 at Kim Il Sung University, the highest institution for scientific research in the northern part of Korea.

This eight-storeyed No. 1 university building, where the students of geographical and geological departments will study, will be occupied by classrooms, cabinets and offices, furnished with entirely up-to-date equipment.

Especially, the interior of the building is scheduled to be equipped with scientific and technical installations, for the construction of which will be used mainly home-made vinyl chloride and many other first-class materials.

The model picture of Kim Il Sung Univedsity (part)

In 1963, when the construction of the new university buildings will be completed, the university will cover a total floor space of 300,000 centiares, with a 22-storeyed building as its main building.

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Birth Annivesary of Choo Si Kyung Commemorated

A meeting in commemoration of the 85th anniversary of the birth of Choo Si Kyung, an ardent patriot and eminent linguist of Korea, was held in Pyongyang on Dec. 21 last with a large attendance of linguists, working people and youths and students, according to a KCNA report from Pyongyang.

Professor Kim Byung Je, Director of the Language and Literature Institute under the Academy of Sciences, made a report at the meeting.

Choo Si Kyung (1876-1914) took on active part in the cultural enlightenment movement, an important front of the anti-Japanese struggle, and led the struggle to firmly establish the national language.

Choo Si Kyung, Korean linguist

He and his colleagues lifted our spoken and written language, despised by the then ruling cirles as "provincialism" or "colloquialism", on to the status of "national language." He struggled to see that the oral language used daily by the people becomes the language of various publications and scientific activity, of education, officialdom and society.

In a number of his works, he gave a scientific analysis to the phonetic structure, composition of letters and the morphological and syntactical structure of our mother tongue and he clarified the diverse formulas of the composition of the Korean words and even advocated the necessity of a letter reform.

He strongly insisted that, especially in writing, our own letters should be used, instead of Chinese characters. Seeing the necessity of a standard spelling method for putting this into effect he worked out a method on modern morphological principle.

At a time when all other people were using Chinese characters or a mixture of Chinese characters and the Korean letters, Choo Si Kyung, in defiance of all the slanders and vilifications by the then rulers wrote his last book in pure national language, thus boldly putting into practice what he constantly advocated and what he derived from prolonged research work.

Amateur Art Contests Among Peasants Begin

PYONGYANG, Jan. 8 (KCNA) —Amateur Art Contests among peasants participating in the National Art Festival opened on Jan. 8 at the Moranbong Theatre in Pyongyang.

Taking part in the contests are rural literary and art circles selected from among some 20,000 embracing 320,000 agricultural cooperative members.

More than 2,500 rural art circle members are displaying their talent in this festival from 11 provinces and cities of the country. This figure is 1,000 larger than last year.

The participants are demonstrating fresh features of the art which is efflorescing rapidly among the masses.

The combined rural amatuer circles in the suburbs of Pyongyang put their colourful program on the stage. Their program included dramas, folk song choruses, group singings, group dances, solo dances, nomic stories, songs to the accompaniment of kayakeum (Korean harp).

Most of the numbers are collective products of the circle members. They were warmly acclaimed by the audience.

The art circle members of the Mankyungdai Guard Second Class Agricultural Cooperative sang in chorus the folk song "At the Golden Field of Mankyungdai" which they collectively composed. They splendidly reflected in the song the life they have experienced.

The folk song chorus, "In the Golden Field of Mankyungdai" sung to accompaniment of Kayakum

Anti-Japanese Partisan Fighters Tell Their Past Stories

In A Dense Forest of the Donhwa District (2)

by Kim Myung Hwa

(Continued)

Besides, it seemed too much for me to wait for the regiment anxiously day after day to come back, without knowing for certain whether or not it would, while caring for the wounded with nothing but my own empty hands.

The fire was crackling. The commander, still gripping my hand in his, was sitting, looking that he was unable to say any further. I was lost in thought. It was just at that moment of choice that I chanced to remember an incident which had befallen me on the night of August 4th in 1932 of the lunar calendar, just before my departure for a base of partisans.

On that night a pack of the Japanese "punitive" forces intruded into the Bongrimdong district (Yenji→hsien) and set our outhouse on fire.

As I looked far down on our burning outhouse from the top of a hill which commanded a full view of the village, I swore to myself, saying, "You Korean revolutionists who are certain to be killed cruelly there!

Woman as I am, I will fight to the last drop of my blood in order to take revenge for your death."

My husband was arrested on that night and later killed in prison.

It was also on the same night that my brother-in-law, who was shouting, "Long live Korean revolution!" was killed brutally in front of the burning house...

Lifting up my head determinedly, I said to the commander, "Why should I hesitate to go even through fire and water, when it is for the sake of revolution? Don't worry about Comrade Bilokade."

In this way, I was left behind in the deep forest, with Bilokade as my only companion.

All the fellow soldiers, whose hearts were heavy with the thought of parting with us two, built a hut for us and emptied their pockets to leave us "misikaru" (ground parched rice) and maize, which filled two gourd vessels.

One of them, whose cheeks had been plump but were now so sunken from exhaustion, put into one of the inner pockets of my coat two match sticks, which he had been keeping carefully all the way, wrapping them in the bark of a tree, to prevent them from being lost on the way.

The commander said to me at parting:

"Ten days later, we will meet you here again. Till then, we are sure you will do your best to manage somehow..."

The regiment departed. Left behind alone, I thought of many trials which I feared would be too much for me to go through.

Moreover, there was no reason to believe that, though the commander assured me of its return in ten days or so, the regiment would come back after so short a period, because no one could tell then what difficulties might be in store for the regiment.

I thought that it would take at least 20 days for the regiment to return.

If so, it was a matter of great concern for me how to solve the food problem.

I measured with a spoon the maize flour which my comrades had left to me. There were 54 spoonfuls. If counted at a rate of three spoonfuls per day, 30 spoonfuls were needed for ten days, and, 60 for 20 days. This meant that six more spoofuls were needed, if we were to live on maize flour alone during the period.

Indeed, there was no end to my worries about what to do, but finally I made up my mind to eke out that shortage by adjusting the amount of spoonfuls whenever I spooned out the maize flour. As for the food problem, I did not care so much about myself as about Comrade Bilokade. Somehow I felt that I would be able to struggle through the difficulties in some way or other. I also felt that, without taking anything to eat, I would be able to survive, if I could manage to keep Comrade Bilokade alive beside me.

As for the fire, it was all right if I kept it burning. But, there was no medicine of any kind which the wounded soldier badly needed. The only thing that I could do was to care for him with utmost attention which I made up my mind to do.

Day after day passed, each harder than the day before.

Every day, I left the hut in the morning with my knapsack on my sholders. And from a peak in the mountain ridge, I looked far down at the foot of the mountains, to see if there were any "punitive" groups climbing the mountains or not.

This was the first task for me to do every morning. After that, I wandered from mountain to mountain, in search of pine saplings, fallen leaves and grass, which lay buried under the snow, to fill my knapsack with them.

(To be Continued)

The People's Korea
Published every Wednesday by Chosun Shinbosa
President and Publisher: Kim Min Hua
Office: 5, Tsukudo Hachimancho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan
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